

Today's
Advertisements.

NEW YEAR'S DAY

BAY VIEW HOTEL.

This is a day, in days of yore,
Our fathers never saw before.
This is the day to go to Bay View
Try Ours punch and all else eschew.

—Oh Pre.

MR. OSBORNE presents his compliments
to his many Friends and Patrons and
begs to inform them that all that is left of the
Bos of YE BAY VIEW will be
AT HOME

TO-MORROW for the express purpose of
having the pleasure of entertaining all who
favour him with a call, drinking their health in
a bumper of his very own patent punch, and
wishing them in the language of the ancients
A BRIGHT AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR.

Doors Open at Noon.
Tiffin ready at 1 p.m.
Dinner served at 8 p.m.
and snuffing at 10 at 8.30 sharp.
N.B.—Don't all come at once!

Hongkong, 31st December, 1895. [1851]

MACAO. THE MACAO
BOA VISTA HOTEL.
SANTARIUM OF SOUTH CHINA.
SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FAMILIES
VISITING MACAO FOR CHANGE OF AIR.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION.
EXCELLENT TABLE.

For terms, &c., apply to
THE MANAGER.
Telegraphic Address—"BOAVISTA," Macao.
Macao, 31st December, 1895. [1852]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.
THE Company's Steamship

"NAMO." will be despatched for the above
Ports on FRIDAY, the 3rd January, at
Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 31st December, 1895. [1849]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE AND
COLOMBO.

THE Steamship
"AZAMOR,"
Captain H. Nicholls, will be despatched as
above on SATURDAY, the 4th January, at
Daylight.

For Freight, apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Hongkong, 31st December, 1895. [1855]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship
"MIKI MARU,"
Captain F. Brown, will be despatched as above
on SATURDAY, the 4th January, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Hongkong, 31st December, 1895. [1856]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY.
(UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN
GOVERNMENT.)

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
BOMBAY, KURACHEE, ADEN, SUZ, PORT
SAID, REND, VENICE,
TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA,
MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK
SEA, LEVANT AND ADRIATIC PORTS, also to
NATAL, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH
and CAPE TOWN.)

THE Company's Steamship
"VINDOBONA,"
Captain C. Bellen, will be despatched as above
on MONDAY, the 7th January.

Cargo will not be received on board after 3
P.M. prior to date of sailing.

For further information as to Passage and
Freight, apply to
SANDER & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 31st December, 1895. [1703]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND
STRAITS.

THE Steamship
"GLENARTNEY,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their
Goods are being landed at their risk into the
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon,
whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice
to the contrary be given before 5 P.M. TO-DAY.
Cargo remaining undelivered after the 7th
January will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Consignees are requested to present all Claims
for damages and/or shortages not later than
the 15th January, otherwise they will not be
recognized.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 31st December, 1895. [1850]

TO LET.
DWELLING HOUSES—
HOUSES IN RYTON TERRACE,
No. 3, ALVISTON TERRACE,
No. 17, LINDHURST TERRACE,
No. 10, STEWART TERRACE, at the
FARM.

TOP FLOOR of No. 4, BLUE
BUILDINGS.

OFFICES—
FIRST FLOOR No. 7, PRAYA
CENTRAL, lately occupied by
Messrs. HOLLAND, WISE & Co.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
& AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 31st December, 1895. [17]

Today's
Advertisements.

NOTICE.

MR C. BEURMANN has this Day been
admitted a Partner in our FIRM in
HONGKONG and CHINA.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 31st December, 1895. [1853]

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY
of Mr. JACOB SILAS MOSES in our
FIRM in HONGKONG and CHINA have ceased
from this Date.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Hongkong, 31st December, 1895. [1853]

NOTICE.

ON and after 15th JANUARY, PASSENGERS
purchasing FIRST-CLASS RETURN
TICKETS at the Office of the Undermentioned
Companies from HONGKONG to SHANGHAI,
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA will be
granted the option of making the Return Journey
by any Steamship of the following Lines:—

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. Co.,
ALF. WOOLLEY,
Acting Superintendent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.,
D. E. BROWN,
General Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL AND O. & O. S. S. COMPANIES,
J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.

MESSAGERS MARITIMES Cie.,
C. TOURNAIRE,
Acting Agent.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
Messrs. MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1895. [1854]

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L.L. American Ship
"DANIEL BARNES,"
Rogers, Master, shortly expected, will load here
for the above Port, and will be despatched on
or about the 20th February, 1896.

For Freight, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, 31st December, 1895. [1857]

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK &
COMPANY, LIMITED,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.
SIMPLE AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER.
LEMONADE.

GINGER ALE.
SARSAPARILLA.

RASPBERRYADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are
made under the constant supervision of a duly
qualified English Chemist and will bear com-
parison with the best English Manufactures.

Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MESSES and
other Large Consumers.

Any complaints should be addressed to the
Manager.
Hongkong, 31st May, 1895. [1760]

THE

HONGKONG DISPENSARY
has just received FRESH SUPPLIES of

WHOLESALE
CONFECTIONERY
AND
DELICIOUS SWEETS,

of the HIGHEST QUALITY and PURITY.

These include—
CADBURY'S SPECIAL CREMES
PATE D'ABRICOT, JORDAN ALMONDS
CARAMELS, PRALINES.

DESSERT CHOCOLATE,
NOUGAT, FRUIT JELLIES,
CRYSTALLISED FRUITS,
METZ FRUITS,
ASSORTED TOFFEES,
MIXED BONBONS,
FRY'S CHOCOLATES,
TANGERINE BISCUITS,
ORANGE PASTE, ORANGE ROLLS,
&c., &c., &c.

Together with the Latest Novelties in
FANCY BOXES,

which are very suitable as Seasonable Presents
for LADIES and YOUNG PEOPLE.

FRENCH
CONFECTIONERY and CONSERVES,
in Large Assortment,
from the BEST PARISIEN HOUSES.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
STRAKEDD AVE. 1841,
Hongkong, 31st December, 1895. [18]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1895.

1895.

The year that closes to-day has been,
for all who are interested in the affairs
of Eastern Asia, a most eventful and
interesting one. From 1895 will date
a new era in the histories of China
and Japan, and in the story of their
relations with one another and with
the European Powers, and, apparently,
a new epoch has commenced in the
history of the relations of the European
Powers with each other in regard to the
Far East. At the commencement of the
year British influence in China appeared
to predominate, as it had, in fact, pre-
dominated throughout the previous fifty
years. To-day it is difficult to say what
England's position really is. All that can
be pronounced with certainty is this, that
so far as the general public can discern
she has been completely displaced, Russian
power, authority, and influence is in the
ascendant, and Russia is supported by
France with zeal and energy, and supports
her in turn, while Germany lends both
Russia and France her countenance and
moral support.

The first days of 1895 found us at one
of the pauses in the warlike operations
between China and Japan. Port Arthur
had been captured by the Japanese with
comparatively slight loss, but with the
greatest disgrace and discredit to the
Chinese Government and army. Ignorance,
incompetence, dishonesty, cowardice, of
the rank and kind had been exhibited in
every grade, and the higher grades were
the worst of all. Japan had one Corps
d'Armée in Manchuria, but its sole function
seemed to be to cover the operations in
the Liaotung peninsula and prevent any
Chinese advance from Moukden or Kirin.

It was also part of its duty, by threatening
an advance on Shanhaikwan, to keep the
bulk of the Chinese forces round that
fortress and ready for the defence of
Peking, which might at any moment be
threatened by an advance of the first
Army Corps. The Second Army was in
full possession of the peninsula and of Port
Arthur, and a third Army Corps was
mustered at Hiroshima with an uncertain
destination. Some supposed that it was
destined for the Yangtze, but Great
Britain has the credit for preventing
any interference with trade there, if it
ever was in the Japanese programme.

Some pointed to Formosa as the proposed
scene of its operations, but most minds
turned towards Wei-hai-wei as its
probable destination. To the Shantung
promontory it went in due time landing
to the south of the well fortified port
above named, and spreading across the
peninsula to within gun-shot of Chefoo.

It closed in from all sides on Wei-hai-wei,
and the whole of the land defences fell
without a struggle, with the usual
exhibition of Chinese ignorance of
military tactics and cowardice. The
island and fleet then became the objects
of attack, and before the end of February
the whole fortress and the Chinese fleet
were ignominiously surrendered to the
Japanese. Some fight was shown by the
fleet and a better stand made than usual,
but there were no evidences of any
organisation, or any power of organisation,
on the part of the Chinese. Great
sympathy, however, was felt for the late
Admiral Togo, who deserved better
masters and a better fate. He died by
his own hand after signing the letter of
surrender—a surrender from the outset,
probably inevitable. With the fall of Wei-
hai-wei all Chinese hopes of success fell
and nothing lay before them but an
ignominious peace. Li Hung-chang was
appointed special ambassador to negotiate
the terms of peace, and he went to
Japan with full powers, accompanied and
advised by the American jurist, Mr. J. W.
Foster. This was early in March. Then
followed for us in Hongkong and the
Treaty ports of China an anxious and
exciting time. What terms would Japan
impose? Would trade and commerce
benefit by the terms of the treaty or not?
The greatest secrecy was preserved, but
something of the terms proposed and
discussed at length leaked out and we
were much elated here to learn that
Japan had demanded the opening of
the West River. This did form an
item in the terms first submitted, but
was either inserted only to be gracefully
withdrawn or French influence was
brought to bear to get it eliminated from
the compact. The treaty as concluded
made no mention of it. During the early
portion of the negotiations warlike
operations still proceeded, and Japan
commenced to organise a fresh Corps
d'Armée at Hiroshima, but an attempt
on the life of Li Hung-chang, fortunately
unsuccessful, led the Japanese Govern-
ment to concede the armistice at first
sternly refused. Peace was concluded
on the 10th April and on the 8th May the
ratifications of the treaty were exchanged
at Chefoo. By the treaty Japan obtained
an indemnity of \$24,000,000, the cession
of the Liaotung Peninsula, including Port
Arthur, the cession of Formosa, the opening
of several new ports on the Grand Canal
and the Yangtze and the right to introduce
and use machinery of all kinds in China.

This latter is the only clause in the Treaty
of general importance, by which all nations
benefit and there has been no delay in
putting it in operation. Cotton mills are
springing up rapidly round Shanghai and
there are divers projects on foot for others.

The Japanese are the only people who
have not yet made use of the privilege,
but they, too, are now moving in the matter.

With the signing of the Treaty of
Shimonoseki there opened on an
astonishing world a new and to a great
extent wholly unanticipated development.
Russia, supported by France and Germany,

intimated to Japan that she could not be
allowed to hold any territory on the
mainland of Asia and that therefore the
Liaotung peninsula must be restored to
China. Russia came forward as the
friend of China, and offered to raise for her,
apparently without security, the whole
sum required to pay off the indemnity due
to Japan. China, so far as the first instal-
ment of the indemnity was concerned,
accepted; she could not well refuse the
offer. Japan yielded a gracious assent to
the suggestions of the Three Powers about
her continental acquisitions, and agreed
to restore Liaotung Peninsula for a
consideration, and to negotiate a fresh
arrangement with China on that basis.

Japan could not but give way. The force
opposed to her was too great, but she
retired from her first position with all the
honours of war and with all the appearance
of acting freely and voluntarily, and
upon reconsideration. Every courtesy was
shown her by the Three Powers. Her
acquisition of Formosa has not been
questioned, and the Japanese are now
in full possession of the "Beautiful
Isle," after encountering difficulties, great
difficulties, from the trying climate and
from the inhabitants, to which we need
not further refer. The Powers have, too,
arranged the indemnity to be paid for the
retrocession of the Liaotung Peninsula,
and have secured its payment, and the
result is that from Kinchow and New-
chwang to Port Arthur and Tientsin
this territory has been, since Christmas
Day, under Chinese rule.

What part has England taken in these
arrangements? Has she been consulted at
all on the subject? Is she standing out and
taking no ostensible part in the negotia-
tions and arrangements by virtue of any
agreement with the other Powers, or
because she was not taken into their
confidence, and knew nothing of what was
intended? When did Russia, France and
Germany arrange the terms and conditions
of their interference; how and by whom
were they negotiated? To all these questions
we have as yet no answer. No Blue, or White,
or Yellow Book has afforded us any
information on these subjects; no question
even in Parliament has elicited from
Ministers any explanation of the position
of England *vis-à-vis* China and Japan.

Russia, France and Germany during the
last six months, and no one seems inclined
to raise the question. Nothing but the
result is known, and to all appearances
English influence has been entirely ignored
by the new triple alliance acting in China,
and each of the Powers concerned has
gained largely in influence, in territory, and
in commercial advantages, while England
has obtained nothing and must have lost
considerably in prestige in the eyes of the
Chinese and the Japanese, and all Eastern
nations. France, with an active Minister
at Peking, has obtained most valuable
concessions on the southern frontiers of
China and in her southern provinces, and
a powerful Russian fleet is about to winter
in a Chinese port of Southern Shantung
—a fleet more powerful than any Great
Britain has ever had in these waters.

There is a large and easily moved army
in Russian Siberia; there is a strongly
reinforced French fleet in the China Sea and
the year closes in a state of the greatest
uncertainty as to what are the intentions
of France and Russia in the immediate
future. This powerful force, to which addi-
tions are actually in course of being made,
is not here without having some definite
and specific object in view; it is not to
coerce the Japanese, who have wisely shown
themselves to be as prudent as they are
brave.

Korea is still as unsettled as ever, and the
question still remains an open one—under
whose guidance is she to recover her
strength, reorganize her Government, and
profit by her independence? Japan
naturally claims the right, and is most
unwilling to resign the duties and respon-
sibilities, but it seems probable that the
task will fall to the Government of the Tsar,
who will not tolerate any other influence
than their own, and who have, it is reported,
made a formal demand on the Japanese
Government to withdraw their forces
entirely from the Peninsular Kingdom.

There has been a constant succession
of palace intrigues in Seoul, each strongly
resembling the other in all its features,
the details of which are not worth narrating,
and in one of which the Queen, apparently
the only "strong man" connected with the
Court, was assassinated.

The close of the war with Japan was
signalled in China by the outbreak of
rebellious movements in different provinces,
the most serious of which is the Mahomedan
movement in the north-west, still
unrepressed, and by the outbreak in
different provinces of China of a strong
popular feeling against missionaries and
foreigners. In Szechuen only property
was destroyed, and the principal sufferers
were the French and American missionaries.

Ample satisfaction has been given to the
French Government, and an American
commission is now in Chengtu investi-
gating the affair and trying to fix the
responsibility on the guilty parties. In
connection with these anti-foreign outrages
in Szechuen the French attempted a naval
display in the Yangtze and the lakes, but
it does not seem to have alarmed anybody.

The most terrible event of the year has
been the massacre of the Vegetarians of
the British missionaries at Kucheng; nine
innocent lives were sacrificed to the
superstitions and ignorance of the Chinese
mob, forty of whom have been executed;
but the really guilty parties are still at
large, and will never be successfully
prosecuted, or punished, because they
have at their backs the whole force of
Chinese officialdom. The literary class are
everywhere doing their best to stir up the
people against foreigners, and the man-
darins, from the highest to the lowest, are
aiding and abetting the anti-foreign move-
ment. The greatest excitement
prevailed in all the open ports in conse-
quence of this massacre and indignation
meetings were held in nearly all of these,
and in Hongkong.

The close of the year finds China at the
mercy of Russian diplomacy and under
obligations to Russia which, whether
sanctioned by formal treaty or not, will
give Russia *de facto* if not *de jure* immense
territorial accessions. China has yet an
enormous sum of money to raise to pay
the second instalment of the indemnity
shortly due to the "island empire." Japan,
apparently satisfied with the result of the
war, however great her disappointment in
not securing a foothold on the mainland,
is turning her attention vigorously to the
increase of her commerce and manufactures
and to the consolidation and enlargement
of her army and navy. Korea is still a
mere shuttlecock between Russia and
Japan, with every chance of Russia winning
the game. France in the south has added
enormously to her influence and prestige,
as well as to her territory; she is still at
Chantaboon, still dissatisfied with her
frontier on that side, and still as unlikely
to make anything of her colonial
possessions in the East as she was twelve
months ago. England has gained nothing
and has lost much during the year. We
have no greater trade facilities than we
had; the West River is still unopened,
transit passes are still ignored, and
Hongkong is still without the additional
territory it needs for self-defence.

Trade has been fairly good in the
Colony. Property of all kinds has slightly
improved in value. There have been greater
movements in stocks than for some years
past. The Bank has been most prosperous
and paid a largely enhanced dividend at
midsummer. Politically, there is nothing
new. We seem to be as far off as
ever from any possible reform or
improvement in the Government; the
existing Government is still in the same
feeble hands, and is acting still more
persistently outside of the Council and of
the recognised organs of Government.

Questions that ought only to be debated
in open Council are made the subject
of private discussion and settlement by
individual members. The only indepen-
dent member of the Council is severely
snubbed. The Military Contribution, in
spite of every protest, has been definitely
fixed at 17½ per cent. on our total revenue
irrespective of the purposes for which it
is raised. The Bubonic Plague from which
we suffered in 1894 has not quite died out
of the Colony; there have been several
sporadic cases during the year, all of them
ending fatally. The resumption of the Tai-
ping-shan property has been completed,
valuations made, owners bought out, and
the work of reconstruction is in hand.

The Sanitary Board, by the resignation
of all the unofficial members but one,
has ceased to be the Sanitary Board
constituted by Ordinance, and has
degenerated from a popular assembly
to a government sub-department run
entirely by the officials. We had early
in the year to report the departure
of Mr. ALEXANDER, an invaluable public
servant, with an immense capacity
for work. The last days of the year
are saddened by the news that we
are to lose our Chief Justice, Sir FIELDING
CLARKE. We wish him in his new post
happiness and prosperity.

In England, the event of the year has
been the resignation of the liberal ministry
under Lord ROSSBURY, the dissolution of
Parliament and the memorable success at
the polls of the Unionists that followed.

The advent of the new ministry has given
us Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN as Secretary
of State for the Colonies. We hope that
the interest he takes in the larger of the
Crown Colonies will shortly be extended
to the smaller, and that our petitions
for alterations and improvements in
the Government, and for a larger popular
representation, will be entertained by him
in the near future, and be graciously
conceded.

We have endeavoured briefly to sum
up the history of the year that ends
to-day; we hope our Summary may be
acceptable to our readers, and we have
only to add that we wish all our
subscribers and readers in all parts of
the world a happy and prosperous New Year,
a year undisturbed by war's alarms and
by the misgivings that at the moment are
hanging over the Empire because of the
action of the American President, the
Senate and the Congress, and by the
inaction of our own government that
leaves us in these Far Eastern waters
with a force inadequate for the
necessities of a situation which may at any
time develop into a very serious crisis—
a crisis, in fact, which may best be averted
by preparing for war in order that war
may be avoided; in order that the peace of
the Orient shall be secured, and that
progress and civilization shall predominate
where hitherto ignorance, superstition and
darkness have reigned supreme.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

SHANGHAI, December 29th.
A native correspondent at Tientsin writes that
it is generally known among the local
mandarins connected with the Peking admini-
stration that there is a secret arrangement
between the Russian Foreign Office and the
Chinese Ministry of War by which, in con-
sideration of the aid the former has given to the
latter in the retrocession of Liaotung and the
War indemnity, China is to grant not only
Russia the right of encamping troops
on this side of the Amur river (Hüchün),
and the privilege of laying a railroad
through Manchuria, but also permits Russia to
winter her fleet in Kiaochow Bay, within easy
striking distance of the Grand Canal, as well as
the right to land in Kiaochow troops from the
transports which follow the movements of the
Russian fleet. Nearly 7,000 Cossacks and
several batteries of field artillery will accordingly
winter in Kiaochow this year until next
spring. The reason for all this, coupled
with the despatch of four of the largest
ships of the Nanyang squadron to the
north to winter there, is attributed to the alleged
discovery of certain intentions of the British
fleet assisted by the forces of Japan in relation
to the retroceded territory and Korea. The
Russian land forces in Kiaochow will help the
Chinese, if necessary, to defend the mainland,
in which case the Chinese fleet have orders to
join the Russians who have taken up the rôle
of protectors of China. It looks as if this story
were a got-up plan to bring odium on Great
Britain.—N. C. Daily News

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Koba Herald understands that the German
steamer Togo has been sold to the Nippon
Yusen Kaisha.

Mr. Herbert William Looker was this morning
admitted, by Sir Fielding Clarke, Chief Justice,
to practice as a solicitor in the Supreme Court.
Mr. Looker is attached to Mr. Victor Deacon's
office.

ON and after to-morrow, 1st January 1896, a
12-pounder gun will be fired in foggy weather
once in ten minutes at Gap Rock, in lieu of the
fog-signal now in use. This was notified in the
Government Gazette on the 26th of October last.

THE Koba Chronicle of the 19th inst. grows at
the local Post Office for lack of delivering
home mails, and issuing mail notices, and
concludes by saying "We could enlarge on
post-office shortcomings, but perhaps these brief
remarks will have the effect of causing some
improvement." Happy Koba!

YESTERDAY afternoon Mr. T. Sercombe Smith
held two inquiries, concerning the deaths of
Private Killick of the Rifle Brigade, on the 15th
December, and James Lawson, on the 25th inst.
In both cases he found that the deceased had
drowned whilst in a state of intoxication, under
circumstances described in these columns at the
time.

At an extraordinary meeting of the Yokohama
Engine Works held on the 20th inst., a resolu-
tion altering the Articles of Association so as to
permit of a reduction of capital was carried.
With a capital of \$150,000 the Company has
\$80,000 cash in hand, and the Directors think a
return of capital preferable to an additional
dividend.

A LOT of burning "joss" paper ignited the
awnings in front of a small shop in West Street
yesterday afternoon, and an hysterical Cretan,
anxious to cause a sensation, rushed off to
the fire-station and caused the alarm to be rung,
thereby burying the entire Fire Brigade, Police
force and reporters, into that fragrant locality,
only to find that the neighbours had pulled down
the burning awnings and so put out the fire.

Lord Wolseley, in a speech recently delivered
at Aldershot, said that at the present time the
weapons in the hands of the troops were of the
best description. The Lee-Metford rifle had
been severely criticised, chiefly by those who had
seen no actual warfare, but had been found to
be a great success both in hot and intensely cold
countries. Cordite ammunition had shown good
results both in hot and in cold climates.

We read in a Sydney exchange that the Govern-
ment of South Australia received no tenders
for publishing next year the South Australian
Herald reports, and that therefore Parliament
decided to appoint an official reporting staff if an
amicable arrangement could be made with the
Herald for publishing the Parliamentary reports.
If this could not be arranged it is arranged that
Government will engage an official reporting
staff on the lines adopted in some of the other
Australian colonies.

THE annual Christmas Tea in connection with
the Wesleyan Garrison and Naval Church was
held in the Government school (which was
kindly lent for the occasion) adjoining the
Church at Wanchai yesterday. The room was
most tastefully decorated with evergreens,
flowers, and bunting. One hundred and fifty
sat down to tea at 5.30, among the number
being a few convalescent patients from the
Royal Naval Hospital. After full justice had
been done to an excellent tea, a meeting was
held, presided over by Colonel Barr, who in
a few kindly and well-chosen words spoke of
the appropriateness of such a meeting at the
Xmas festival. Songs, together with orations
and recitations were then given and followed by two
short addresses by the Rev. T. W. Pearce and
Rev. A. Hille. The "Village Blacksmith" was
sung by Mr. Gifford in such a manner as to
render an encore undesirable. At the close of
the meeting a vote of thanks was proposed by
Mr. W. C. Coleman, B.M., to Colonel Barr, and
carried by acclamation, as was a similar vote
to the many ladies and workers who had contributed
towards such a pleasant evening.

MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS, Mount Richmond, was
charged by Detective Inspector Quincey before Mr.
T. Sercombe Smith this morning with having on
the 28th December had a private vehicle, *à six*, with
a four-wheeled carriage, for which he had no licence.
Inspector Quincey stated that on the day in
question he, in company with Sergeant Holt, had
seen a four-wheeled carriage, with two live
poodles, standing outside the Hongkong Dispensary,
about 11.30 a.m., in charge of a coachman. He
had actually seen Mr. Humphreys in the carriage
on other occasions. The carriage was kept at
Mount Richmond, the residence of the defendant.
Some few days before witness had called upon
Mr. Humphreys with reference to

Auctions.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.
No. 544.

THE following Particulars and Conditions of Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction, to be held on the spot, on

TUESDAY,

the 7th day of January, 1896, at 4 P.M., are published for general information.

By Command,
J. H. EWART LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 21st December, 1895. [1845]

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Tuesday, the 7th day of January, 1896, at 4 P.M., by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of Five Lots of CROWN LAND, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 999 Years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

| No. of Sale | Lot | Locality | Boundary Measurements | Contents in Acres | Area in Acres | Upset Price |
|-------------|------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1 | 1350 | West of Morrison Hill Road | 55 ft. x 171 ft. | 3.052 | 3.052 | 763 |
| 2 | 1351 | " | 55 ft. x 171 ft. | 4.036 | 4.036 | 1013 |
| 3 | 1352 | " | 55 ft. x 171 ft. | 3.967 | 3.967 | 992 |
| 4 | 1353 | " | 55 ft. x 171 ft. | 4.042 | 4.042 | 1012 |
| 5 | 1354 | " | 55 ft. x 171 ft. | 4.032 | 4.032 | 1006 |

Notice of Firms.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM THIS DATE, during the absence of Mr. JAS. B. COUGHRAN from the Colony, Mr. GEO. L. TOMLIN has been appointed ACTING SECRETARY to the Company.

A. McCONACHIE,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1895. [1703]

NOTICE.

MY Brother Mr. EDMUND HUMPHREYS, my Son Mr. HENRY HUMPHREYS, Mr. HART BUCK, and my Nephew Mr. JOHN AMBROSE, IUP have this Day been admitted into PARTNERSHIP in my Firm of JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON.

JNO. D. HUMPHREYS.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1895. [1672]

To be Let.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, and, on a Long Lease if necessary, Kowloon Lot 442, containing about 20,000 Square Feet. It is situated in the South side of the SHWAL STATION, at Kowloon Point. It commands a splendid view of the Harbour and City, and is close to the beach, which renders it very suitable for MANUFACTURING or STORAGE purposes on an extensive scale.

For further particulars, apply to

VICTOR H. DEACON,
Solicitor.

35, Queen's Road.

or

WM. LYSAGHT,
137 & 139, Wanchai Road.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1895. [1846]

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP

AND

MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG,
Surgeon, Dentist,
(Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. ROBERTS),
HAS REMOVED

THE BANK BUILDINGS,
QUEEN'S ROAD,
(Opposite Hongkong Hotel).

CONSULTATION FREE.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1895. [174]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"FORMOSA,"
Captain Hodgins, will be despatched, for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 1st January, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAIR & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1895. [1842]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Steamship

"CHINGTU,"
Captain James, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 6th January.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 28th December, 1895. [1834]

"SHELL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR MARSEILLES AND GENOA.

THE Company's Steamship

"CLAM,"
Captain D. T. Davis, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 10th January.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1895. [1749]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"POLYPHEMUS,"
Captain Goodwin, will be despatched as above on or about the 10th January.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1895. [1817]

Intimations.

"HOW IT'S DONE."

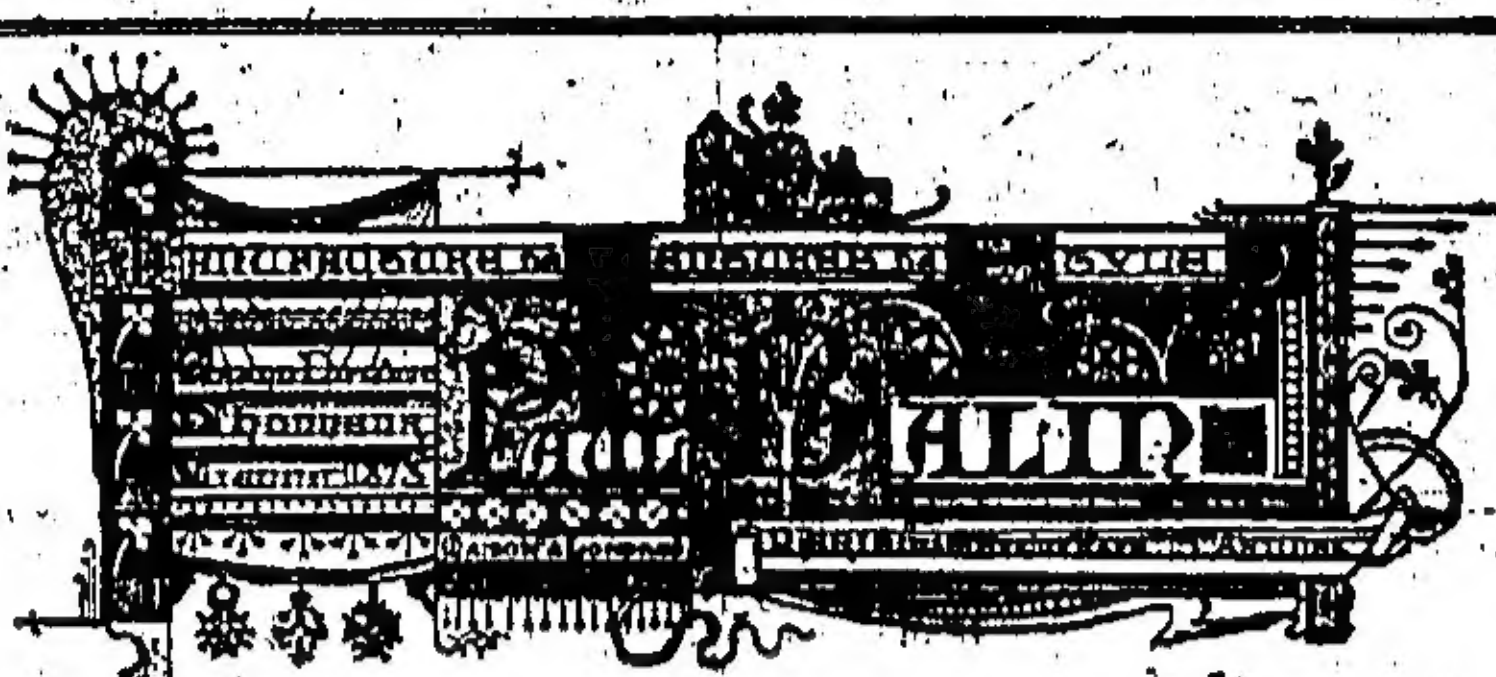
TO MANY IT IS A PUZZLE HOW WE CAN SELL AT A CHEAPER RATE THAN OTHERS.

GOOD VALUE. THE ANSWER IS VERY SIMPLE. REGULAR QUALITY. POPULAR PRICES.

TRY
PEACH-BLOSSOM SOAP.

WATKINS & CO.,

APOTHECARIES' HALL, 65, Queen's Road, Central,
HONGKONG.



TAPESTRY PAPERS
in imitation of silk, velvet, and other rich materials.
VENETIAN PAPERS
in imitation of the most famous Venetian glass.
EMBROIDERY PAPERS
in imitation of the most famous embroidery.
SILK PAPERS
in imitation of the most famous silk.
FLOCK PAPERS
in imitation of the most famous flock.

Apply to JOHN D. HUTCHISON, Esq., Hongkong.
Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., Paris.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"ESMERALDA,"
Captain G. A. Taylor, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 2nd January, at 4 P.M.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and is fitted with the Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1895. [1843]

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"NANYANG,"
Captain F. Scholz, will be despatched for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 2nd January, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1895. [1847]

FOR KOBE (DIRECT).

THE Steamship

"STRATHDEE,"
Captain Forsyth, will be despatched for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 2nd January, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1895. [1844]

"SHELL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR HAVRE, LONDON AND HAMBURG.

THE Company's Steamship

"PECTAN,"
Captain N. Hocken, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 2nd January.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1895. [1736]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA,
(FLORENCE & RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES).

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BOMBAY.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN AND GENOA.

ALSO.

VENICE AND TRIESTE, ALL MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALAIO.

Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF AND BAGDAD.

ALSO.

BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA AND MALAGA.

THE Steamship

"LETIMBRO,"
Captain Di Marco, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 4th January, at 7 P.M.

At BOMBAY the Steamers are discharging in Victoria Dock.

For Further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1895. [1849]

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, VIA PORTS OF CALL.

THE Company's Steamship

"PAKLING,"
H. Allen, Commander, will be despatched as above on or about the 17th January.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1895. [1848]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"GLENFARG,"
Captain Selby, will be despatched as above on or about FRIDAY, the 17th January.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th December, 1895. [1841]

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3 1/2 A.L. American Ship

"JOHN R. KELLEY,"
Captain Chapman, having arrived, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Hongkong, 21st November, 1895. [1608]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 100 A.L. British Ship

"BRODICK CASTLE,"
Ferguson, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN & Co.,
Hongkong, 31st December, 1895. [1692]

Consignees.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship "CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO."

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1895. [171]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "MERIONETHSHIRE,"
FROM NEW YORK AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th January will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 6th January or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th January, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by
DODWELL, CARILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1895. [1839]

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"NINGCHOW,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent to the Office of the Underigned before Noon on the 8th January, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 4th January, at 4 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 5th January, will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon TO-DAY.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1895. [1841]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER.

Wholesale and Retail.

11, MALCOLM STREET, HONGKONG.

Established 1861.

Telephone No. 11.

Agents for the above.

Agents for the above.

Agents for the above.

Agents for the above.

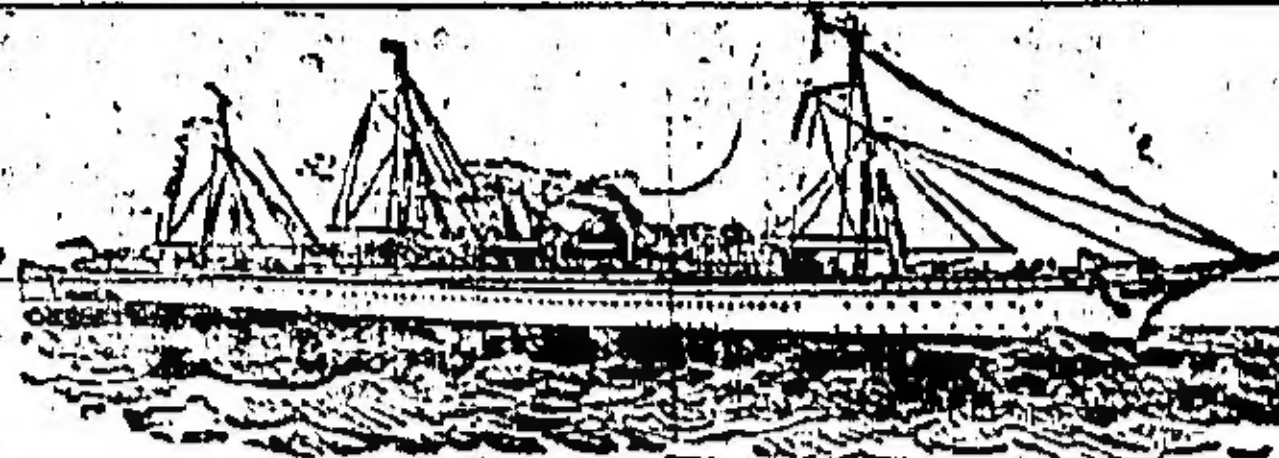
Agents for the above.

Agents for the above.

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

1895.



1895.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.
THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)
Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPERESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 22nd January, '96
EMPERESS OF INDIA...Comdr. H. Pybus, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 19th February, '96
EMPERESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. G. A. Lee, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 18th March, 1896.

THE magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY leaving there daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates. Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

CIRCULAR PACIFIC TICKETS Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney Australia, via Honolulu, and Sydney to Hongkong via Brisbane and Torres Straits, Good for 9 months, 4/10.

The attractive features of this Company's route, embraces its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition) and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Line passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to

Hongkong, 25th December, 1895.

D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
Pedder's Street.

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

City of Rio de Janeiro (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea & Yokohama)..... Sunday, 5th January, at Daylight, 1896.

City of Peking (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea & Yokohama)..... Saturday, 25th January, at Noon, 1896.

China (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea & Yokohama & Honolulu)..... Saturday, 8th Feb., at Noon, 1896.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA and YOKOHAMA, on SUNDAY, the 5th January, 1896, at Daylight, taking Passengers, and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland-Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, on payment of 1/4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders FOR OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have, between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination, and the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked by address in full, and same will be forwarded at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.